

## SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, MAY 22, 1915.

## BOXING AT MOOSE HALL AND AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Due to the growing public disposition to get rid of the evils of the age by striking at their roots, rather than cutting off the branches, we suggest that Pres't Burr F. Augustine, of the board of safety, make an informal call on his next-door neighbor, Pres't John B. Campbell of the Y. M. C. A., and suggest that the latter institution stop manufacturing timber for boxing exhibitions—both sides of the ropes. We are neither convinced, nor not convinced, as to whether or not Pres't Campbell was among those who complained to Pres't Augustine about the exhibition at the Moose home Thursday night, branding it a prize-fight and urging its discontinuance. Within Pres't Augustine's directions to Chief Millard F. Kerr of the police department, as the chief reports it, several people complained to the president of the board. Pres't Campbell may have been one of them or he may not, which is a secondary consideration, since whoever the parties were they were undoubtedly somewhat afflicted with pharisaic minds—imagining that nothing clean or wholesome, in the line of sports or otherwise, can possibly happen under the present administration, unless within the walls of a few preferred institutions.

We say this without fear of successful contradiction, and the editor in anticipation that the city administration would probably go off half-cocked again, took the trouble, while caring nothing for the sport, to witness the Moose hall affair at first hand,—that nothing took place there that savored any more of a prize fight, or a violation of the law, than what happens every day at the Y. M. C. A., when any youngster or grown-up puts on the boxing-gloves with another. If it is a crime in one place it is in the other and we recommend in the name of Applied Christianity that the Ministerial association of South Bend and Mishawaka cease holding its Monday morning meetings at the Y. M. C. A. until such "criminality," as the propagation of such "criminality" about the place, ceases. It is up to Pres't Augustine and Pres't Campbell in their pharisaic endeavor, to see that the "lid" is nailed down on boxing at the Y. M. C. A., so that the clergy need not feel the need of seeking other quarters.

Of course, it is a comparatively trivial affair. It is just one of those little aggravations, like being kicked by a jackass, that makes a man feel uglier than if he had been killed by a genuine Texas mule. We doubt if a thousand people out of the sixty thousand in South Bend care a rap whether another boxing exhibition is ever held, or whether there was ever one in the past, but we dare say that fifty-nine out of the sixty thousand believe in fair-play. Athletics are but the verminiferous appendix of healthful exercise anyhow. As Billy Muldoon once said, "the reason professional athletes die young is because they ought to," and Muldoon was something of an athlete himself. The Y. M. C. A. argument that boxing should be included only as an exercise, and to cultivate modes of defense in case of physical attack, is rank nonsense unless the exercise is permitted to exercise itself with effectiveness, and to take on powers of resistance. Otherwise foot-racing as a training serves both purposes infinitely better. The Y. M. C. A. athlete should be able to keep about two laps ahead of all assailants in a self-defense race and we earnestly suggest that the association take this change under serious consideration.

We suppose the kind of boxing that would satisfy Pres't Augustine and his informants, especially if put on outside the Y. M. C. A. "gym," would be of the sort resorted to by Ross Lindsey, of Ft. Wayne, in the Moose hall bout. Perhaps he obtained his training in some such institution. Slapped on the cheek more or less unkindly by Eddie Brady, he was wont to cover the offended part with his "mitts," and once he was heard to whisper, "wait a minute." As a defense from physical attack, the man who can outrun his crippled mother, has such "ninnysim" beaten all to smash. We say therefore the Y. M. C. A. should stop provoking our young men, with an ounce of sand in their pants, into wanting to indulge in a real boxing bout, or into seeing a real one,—for be it remembered that a great many of the "criminals" at Moose hall, either had Y. M. C. A. cards in their pockets, or had gotten their "touch-off" on boxing while carrying cards that have since expired.

It was a clean, orderly crowd, and the Moose are to be congratulated on the precision with which they held the exhibitions down to boxing rules. There was no excuse for the action imposed upon the police; that is, no excuse except that there are "Myself and Gods" among other leaders and in other races than the Germans.

## BUYING LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The old proposal that the United States should acquire Lower California is receiving more attention lately. There are two reasons given for such

a step. One is of particular interest to California, and the other to the country in general.

First, it is pointed out that the great Imperial valley of southern California, which has 250,000 acres under cultivation, and might have three times that much, can never be properly developed or even properly protected without the annexation of some of the territory below the border. The trouble is with the Colorado river. It brings life to the valley, and at the same time threatens death. At the border, the river's natural flow is back toward the north, into the Salton Sink. It has been forced to continue southward into the Gulf of Mexico, by a mud dam at the northern end of Volcano lake. This barrier, engineers say, will not permanently remain effective. The silt carried by the river is raising the level of the lake and threatening a general inundation some day. There is need of enlarging this dam, and constructing a permanent restraining work at the place where the river leaves its original channel and flows toward the lake.

But both of these dam sites are in Mexican territory, and the United States government is therefore hampered in carrying out the requisite plans. Why, it is argued, should not Lower California be bought, so as to facilitate the development of this area north of the present boundary, worth more than the whole peninsula? It would be possible, too, for Americans to develop some of the land below the line, which isn't likely the Mexicans will ever utilize.

The other reason is mainly strategic. The ownership of Lower California would give us a continuous stretch of territory down the coast 800 miles nearer the Panama canal, strengthening our hold on that great waterway and providing us with valuable harbors and coaling stations.

The peninsula is of little value to Mexico. It is sparsely settled, the soil is unproductive and it is almost entirely separated from the Mexican mainland. Buying it, however, and of course we could acquire it in any other way—is a difficult matter.

At present there is no government in Mexico responsible enough to make such a transfer. And even if there were, a legal transfer would be hard to effect, owing to a clause in the Mexican constitution that makes it an act of treason to sell any piece of Mexican territory to another country.

## AMERICAN "GAS" BOMBS.

Americans who have stood in awe, and condemned the use of poisonous gases by the Germans in their mode of warfare, are likely to receive with mingled emotions, information that the United States, should war result with Germany, does not intend to be at a disadvantage on account of such methods. The government is conducting a series of experiments at Fort Sheridan, with a chemical bomb invented by Dr. L. R. Fowler, the purpose of which is to cause instantaneous death through the rapid diffusion of gaseous poisons. It is further reported that the chemists of the war department have been working for a year to perfect such a bomb.

It will be recalled that at the last Hague conference the representatives of the United States refused to join in a prohibition of poisonous gases as weapons of war, declaring that asphyxiation was no more inhumane than mutilation, and that gas bombs might really prove to be more merciful than shrapnel as agents of death.

Dr. Fowler, however, makes no such argument. He aims, he says, to eliminate war by "making war so deadly that men will recoil from it in horror." Yet all the inventors of new modes and implements of slaughter have professed the same laudable purpose.

In view of the unfavorable impression created in this country by the German use of deadly gases, there may be public protests against our government sanctioning the practice. It is possible, however, that all the belligerents will soon have adopted the new weapon, in which case we should be obliged in self-defense to do likewise.

## COTTON FINDS MARKET.

Up to the 1st of May, this country had shipped abroad 7,321,429 bales of last year's cotton crop. Up to the same date a year ago, there had been shipped 8,283,140 bales. The shipments, therefore, were almost up to normal in spite of the war. The fears of calamity that prevailed throughout the south last summer and fall proved to have been groundless. The world must have cotton, and will get it somehow, war or no war. There is a fair prospect of the entire crop finding a market at figures which, though not proportional to the war-level prices of other staples, will nevertheless pay the cost of production, and which ap-

proximates the prices that might naturally have been expected for so big a crop under normal peace conditions. The experience really seems to have been a benefit to the south. Because of its bad scare, the section has learned—without paying too serious a penalty—the peril of trusting to a single crop for its prosperity. Diversified farming, long preached, is now actually coming into practice. This year thousands of southern farmers for the first time are producing their own vegetables, milk, butter and poultry, and thousands more are making a start at raising grain and cattle.

"A democrat" writes: "Noticin' as how old Bill Taft comes eternally to the scratch every dinged time a real big subject is up, makes us kinder want to send him an invite to come ride our donkey, bein' as his elephant pitched him off."

The Maharajah of Kipuritrala, India, is doing New York city to the queen's taste. He has with him a wife owning \$8,000,000 worth of diamonds and left at home wives to burn. Just think of doing good little old N. Y. with all those diamonds to pawn.

Included in young Rockefeller's "broad educational campaign" was education for Gov. Ammons and the judge-advocate of Colorado's militia. Another great Rockefeller contribution to philanthropy!

If Germany, as predicted, will agree to abandon submarine warfare while discussion of the Lusitania matter is on, maybe it'll be all right. There's no war that can last longer than discussion can.

Now that Gen. Huerta has brought his family over and settled down on Long Island, wouldn't it be nice if Mr. Roosevelt, or Mr. Taft, would mail him a card to the "Yesterdays' club?"

That Portugal revolution stirred up the Spanish navy. Spain was having too easy and cheap a time, anyway.

O! O! O! Pity for that Rome editor who was so pro-German that his own staff mauled him and resigned!

## Letters of the People

The News-Times opens this column to its readers for expressions of their views. It accepts no responsibility, however, for the opinions here put forth. Correspondents must show good faith, however, by signing their communications with their correct name. This will not be published if the correspondent so desires and indicates, but the name MUST accompany the communication or it cannot be considered.

## DEFENDS PASTEURIZED MILK.

Referring to the numerous articles written and published by you and others interested in the milk industry, including producers and distributors in South Bend and St. Joseph county:

Up until about 20 years ago very little was known about milk, and very little attention was given to the production, care and sale of same. Today the milk industry has undergone a great change.

In those days the dealer who was both producer and delivery man, milked his cows at 2 o'clock in the morning, hitched up his team and peddled his product around the town, pouring it out of a can into pithers and pails. The public, having no attention to dirt, watered or adulterated milk, and if it soured in a couple of hours the blame was placed on the weather.

During the past 20 years nearly every university and medical laboratory in the world has taken up the study of milk, and have analyzed it time after time, both chemical and microscopic. City, state, and national health authorities have closely followed the reports of these examinations of milk. Bacteria in milk in a majority of instances indicates dirt or a lack of refrigeration, or age, while in some instances the bacteria of disease may be present. Milk with a large bacterial count is not necessarily harmful, but when used as a food, particularly for children, is a hazard too great to be unwarranted; milk with a high bacterial count therefore should be condemned.

Milk with a small number of bacteria is therefore more wholesome, unless there is reasonable ground for suspecting that it has been exposed to contamination.

Why do we have a milk question? Because milk is apt to be dangerous to health. Milk is more liable to be healthy than health than any other animal food, because it has been used in a raw state, while nearly all other animal food is cooked before eaten, which cooking kills the harmful bacteria. Milk decomposes more readily than any other food, it spoils even more quickly than fresh fruit and berries. It is the most difficult of all our foodstuffs to produce, handle and transport in a safe and satisfactory manner.

According to nature's plan no milk was ever to see the light of day. Milk is a vital food, but it is not alive. In fact milk is dead, and begins to spoil from the moment it is drawn, just as blood decomposes soon after it is shed. The only live portion of the milk is the bacteria, and they are very much alive. Raw milk time after time has been known to contain human typhoid bacilli, typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other infectious bacilli.

When a man says "I am hale and hearty at 80 years of age and have always drunk and ate milk and it has never hurt me," he shall not forget that the fruits of victory cannot be measured by the survivors alone, as we must have a list of the dead also. Now what is the solution to the milk problem? As we must have a clean, pure and safe commercial milk that can be placed on the market at no increase in cost.

Clarification and pasteurization is the only solution. Clarification by centrifugal force to make milk clean is acknowledged by any person who has ever seen a clarifier in operation, or when it was cleaned after use. I do not know of one authority on milk who has ever made a chemical or microscopic examination of both raw and pasteurized milk who is opposed to pasteurization.

The milk commission of New York city consists of 17 members, made up of professors of preventive medicine, bacteriological experts, health officers, directors of laboratories, etc. Among the members of this commission are Prof. Henry C. Sherman department of

## THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

What has become of the old fashioned significance of the Drednought?

THE MELTING POT. I am the Melting Pot. Daily I sit at my window And rave and tear my hair, I sound my breast.

Seeking to unloose that Which struggles within Its leashes seeking Air. It's a hard life I lead, Among this rabble.

From the editorial room, Which with its ribald song Makes murderers of us All.

Off in the stilly afternoon When I fain would unobscure My heart to the world, This editorial horde of Huns staggers in And turns sweet day Into hideous Hellhole.

Until no longer able To contain myself I seek solace in A cup of pasteurized Milk. It is then that I grow Devilish.

And keep the bar loungers In uproar with tales of North Judson Orgies. J. AKE.

The Subtle Warning. (Junata, Neb. Herald.)

Some of these nights something is going to drop and some young fellows will get the surprise of their lives if they don't call a halt on their way to the state pen.

PLAYING golf in a high wind is not totally unlike some of the more practical affairs of life, in which things don't land where you look.

OUR weather observer assures us that the weather will now be normal, which we interpret to mean that we can be certain of a fair day, barring unforeseen circumstances.

"It is not always advisable," remarks an exchange, "when in Rome to do as the Romans do," and yet one can see that if he were in Rome he might take advantage of anything that would give him all there is in it.

NOBODY loves an agent. There are women who spend more time peeping through the curtains and waiting for the bell ringer to leave than it would take to go to the door.

BY a score of 11 to 1 the colonel saved his \$50,000 stake, and the court refused to let the jury split the costs fifty-fifty. As far as the public is concerned the result is immaterial.

chemistry, Columbia university, New York, and Dr. Charles E. North, consulting sanitarian of New York city, in commission, assembled in convention, made the following unanimous report to the City of New York, and to the United States, on the subject of pasteurization:

"The process of pasteurization is a matter which has attracted a great deal of attention in recent years. This commission has not entered into any of its merits, but has given it recognition in its classification as a process necessary for the treatment of milk which is not otherwise protected against infection. The commission thinks that pasteurization is necessary for all milk, except all times, excepting certified milk, or its equivalent."

On the subject of certified milk the majority of this commission voted in favor of pasteurization of all milk, including certified milk. As pasteurization of certified milk was not unanimous this commission recommended that the pasteurization of certified milk be optional.

Dr. Charles E. North, consulting sanitarian, says: "No epidemic of disease was ever traced to pasteurized milk; that pasteurization is not designed as a substitute for cleanliness, as health officials can test raw milk before pasteurization, to see that it is decently clean; that pasteurization does not effect the digestibility and food value."

He states further that "New York city has for the past three years carried out a gigantic experiment in infant feeding at its 55 municipal milk depots, where babies are fed the year around to the number of 18,000 daily in summer, and 16,000 daily in winter." For three years all of this milk has been pasteurized. Records have shown that the babies have gained in weight, have kept well, and have shown no signs of rickets or scurvy, and in every way give evidence that pasteurized milk is not inferior in food value or digestibility to raw milk.

The death rate among infants during this period has been reduced from 125 to 44 per thousand births, which places New York city in the lead of any large city in the world in the reduction of infant mortality.

Right here in South Bend two years ago less than 10 per cent of the milk used for human consumption was pasteurized; today over 50 per cent of the milk used is pasteurized, and at this rate it can readily be seen that in a year or so the process of evolution will entirely remove the milk dealer who cannot see the wisdom of clarification and pasteurization, as the people who use milk are beginning to learn the value of this product over raw milk in its natural state.

ROGERS DAIRY CO., By Alvin I. Rogers, South Bend, May 21, 1915.

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

Reminders From the Columns of The Daily Times.

The author of the Nicholson law drew a large crowd at the rink. W. A. McNary was in Terre Haute attending the T. A. & B. convention.

The South Bend Pigeon club sent their birds to Frankfurt. A long march had been in progress, and his officer had been none too patient. Several times he had had occasion to speak strongly to the men. At last, on the march home, the order came, "March easy"—the time when songs are indulged in. There was no call for "Tipperary" this time, but unanimously they started singing "Kind Word Can Never Die."—London Chronicle.

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